

## IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows:

1. (Four Times Amended) A lithium secondary battery comprising:  
a positive electrode formed by coating a lithium metal oxide on a positive current collector;  
a negative electrode formed by coating carbonaceous materials or  $\text{SnO}_2$  on a negative current collector, where the negative current collector is made of a Cu-based alloy with a thickness of 20  $\mu\text{m}$  or less and the Cu-based alloy comprises at least one material selected from the group consisting of magnesium, tin, boron, chromium, manganese, cobalt, vanadium, zirconium, niobium, bismuth, lead, silver, and misch metal and further comprises a copper-based material selected from the group consisting of copper, copper/nickel, copper/titanium, and copper/nickel/titanium, wherein the Cu-based alloy is produced by a plating process into a foil shape;  
a separator interposed between the positive and negative electrodes; and  
an electrolyte into which the positive and negative electrodes and the separator are immersed.
  
3. (Four Times Amended) A method for making a lithium secondary battery comprising:  
forming a positive electrode by coating a lithium metal oxide on a positive current collector;  
forming a negative electrode by coating carbonaceous materials or  $\text{SnO}_2$  on a negative current collector, where the negative current collector is made of a Cu-based alloy with a thickness of 20  $\mu\text{m}$  or less and the Cu-based alloy comprises at least one material selected from the group consisting of magnesium, tin, boron, chromium, manganese, cobalt, vanadium, zirconium, niobium, bismuth, lead, silver, and misch metal and further comprises a copper-based material selected from the group consisting of copper, copper/nickel, copper/titanium, and copper/nickel/titanium, wherein the Cu-based alloy is produced by a plating process into a foil shape;  
interposing a separator between the positive and negative electrodes; and

injecting an electrolyte to immerse the positive and negative electrodes and the separator.

4. (Amended) A lithium secondary battery comprising:

a positive electrode formed by coating a lithium metal oxide on a positive current collector;

a negative electrode formed by coating at least one of carbonaceous materials and  $\text{SnO}_2$  on a negative current collector, where the negative current collector is made of a copper-based alloy with a thickness of 20  $\mu\text{m}$  or less and the copper-based alloy comprises at least two materials selected from the group consisting of nickel, titanium, magnesium, tin, zinc, boron, chromium, manganese, silicon, cobalt, iron, vanadium, aluminum, zirconium, niobium, phosphorous, bismuth, lead, silver, and misch metal, wherein the copper-based alloy is produced by a plating process into a foil shape;

a separator interposed between the positive and negative electrodes; and

an electrolyte into which the positive and negative electrodes and the separator are immersed.

19. (Amended) A method for making a lithium secondary battery comprising:

forming a positive electrode by coating a lithium metal oxide on a positive current collector;

forming a negative electrode by coating at least one of carbonaceous materials and  $\text{SnO}_2$  on a negative current collector, where the negative current collector is made of a Cu-based alloy with a thickness of 20  $\mu\text{m}$  or less, and the Cu-based alloy including at least two materials selected from the group consisting of nickel, titanium, magnesium, tin, zinc, boron, chromium, manganese, silicon, cobalt, iron, vanadium, aluminum, zirconium, niobium, phosphorous, bismuth, lead, silver, and misch metal, wherein the copper-based alloy is produced by a plating process into a foil shape;

interposing a separator between the positive and negative electrodes; and

injecting an electrolyte to immerse the positive and negative electrodes and the separator.